Malting and Brewing in Havant

Entrance to the former Jolliffe Malthouse and Brewhouse, South Street circa1910

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Entrance to the former Jolliffe Malthouse and Brewhouse, South Street

Side view of the Gloyne two-story Malthouse and Brewhouse, Twittens Way, off South Street

Malting and Brewing in Havant

Malting in Havant

Malting and brewing, until the closure of the last brewery to be active in Havant in 1922, has been carried out around Havant and its neighbourhood for centuries. Every town, and the market town of Havant was no exception, needed its inns and beerhouses to quench the thirst of both the weary traveller and also the ever expanding local population. Even as early as 1409/10 the Pipe Roll of the Bishop of Winchester for Brockhampton manor records that Brockhampton Mill produced:

> *20 quarters of first grade malt from the issue of the said mill; sold within; none remains,* and *for 4 quarters of second grade malt from the issue of the said mill this year; sold within; none remains.*

suggesting that malting as a trade has been in occupation for at least six centuries in Havant.

The provision of malt, the chief ingredient of beer, was a valuable commercial activity in Havant, probably hitting its peak from the mid-seventeenth to eighteenth century, when records become more accessible. This was carried on successfully through to the second half of the nineteenth century when malting became the domain of the main brewers of the town. Early records such as inventories, wills, directories and local newspapers record numerous maltsters working within the town during this period with malt-houses once being a common sight in Havant.

Malt, the staple ingredient of beer, was also used for a rather different purpose through to the late seventeenth century, when the cloth industry in the town declined. Up to this point, as well as for beer, malt was used in the processing of cloth for the removal of starch from the fabric. After the death of this industry the maltsters turned their attention full time to processing the grain for the beer trade, with brewing becoming one of the staple industries of the town.

As early as 1668 there are records of wealthy maltsters within Havant; John Everden who died in that year left a malthouse and 112 quarters of malt worth £78 8s. and the inventory of John Atwick who died in 1680 records that he left malt worth £81 out of a total of £159. In 1697 Thomas Maidlow, Maltster, in his will leaves to his son: *The maulthouse and buildings with the working tooles.*

He also owned 18 quarters of malt worth £21 12s. and 21 quarters working malt worth £25. Into the eighteenth century James Batt, in 1702, left £125 12s. 6d. including £50 worth of malt in his will highlighting, if nothing else, the value and importance of the industry.

Malting was common throughout Hampshire up until the early to mid nineteenth century. Barley, mainly grown on the downs, was produced for sale both locally and to brewers in London. It is recognised that Hampshire malt even went country wide, but suggestions that Havant malt went to Ireland has been disproved, although Havant was mentioned as being amongst those market towns in Hampshire which 'sent their products further afield'. The malt trade provided good business for towns such as Havant. The Hampshire excise district was one of the ten most important in the eighteenth century, but by 1832 it had already dropped to thirty-fifth in the list, as London brewers took most of their malt from the eastern counties. Towards the mid nineteenth century Hampshire maltings had become very localised, operated mainly by the brewers and the local beerhouses themselves and Havant was no exception to this rule, although maltsters in the town always out numbered brewers as this table suggests:

	1784	1801	1831	1851	1859
Brewers	1	2	4	2	2
Maltsters	5	7	6	5	10*

*Beer retailers at various beerhouses

Three malthouses survive in one form or another in Havant, sadly a fourth, formerly part of Dittman & Malpas in West Street, was demolished for redevelopment as late as 2000. The long rectangular brick buildings of the malthouses were quite noticeable, but the shape of the building served a purpose in the malting process. To make malt, barley is moistened and then spread on the long malthouse floor to germinate. After a few days the maltster puts it to be dried and roasted to a pale colour for pale ales and a richer darker colour for beers. During germination the starch changes to sugar. The advantage Havant had and this cannot be overstated, not in just malting but in brewing in general, was the water of the Havant streams and springs which dissected the town were especially suited for the production of malt and beer.

Havant Directory 1792–1798

Maltsters, Brewers and Innkeepers

William Brown	Maltster
John Buckhurst	Maltster
John Budd	Maltster
Butler & Hammond	Brewers
Thomas Carter	Maltster
John Dennett	Royal Oak
Thomas Dix	Star
George Gorton	White Hart
William Gray	Dolphin
John Hammond	Black Dog
Joshua Joliffe	Maltster
Richard Puttnam	Maltster
Thomas Spearing	Maltster
Edward White	George & Dragon
Stephen Wise	Black Bear

The End of Malting in Havant

Maltsters in Havant 1852–1859

Samuel Clarke (and brewer)	West Street
John Bridger Clarke	West Street
James Gad	Homewell
Samuel Neal	East Street
William Gloyne (and brewer)	West Street and South Street
Charles Lane	Langstone
Thomas Newell	East Street

These years seemed to have reached the peak of malting in Havant. After this period the smaller maltsters were in decline and by 1865 only the brewers Samuel Clarke and William Gloyne were malting in the town. The smaller maltsters were either swallowed up by Gloyne or Samuel Clarke and his ever-expanding business empire in Havant, or diversified into other areas. According to the directory of 1859 John Bridger Clarke had died in 1865 leaving his business in the hands of his son Samuel, and by the same year Samuel Neal had gone into the grocery trade; Thomas Newell, Charles Lane and E. M. Wells had died or ceased malting and brewing in Havant by this date.

Diversifying seemed to be the key with the smaller independent maltsters; malting was a seasonal activity, carried on in the autumn after the harvest of the barley. Many maltsters of course were beer retailers selling their products from their own premises and many a beerhouse in Havant grew from a malting business so in fairness maltster is a generic term because many maltsters were of course brewing and most brewers were maltsters. An example of this is the Robin Hood in Homewell Lane which had a malting business attached to the rear of the dwelling house ran by Samuel Astridge until his death in 1839. Other maltsters had other business activities to fall back on; John Buckhurst for example farmed behind his malthouse in West Street, as well as in Langstone, until his business interests were sold in 1836.

There were many other factors in the decline of malting in this period, and to a certain degree brewing itself. The tax on malt, which was increased in 1854 for the first time since 1830 to help finance the Crimean War, put a strain on the smaller producer. This and the subsequent temperance and anti-alcohol lobbies, who for the first time were raising their voices, together with the decline of beerhouses producing their own products, made for a speedy decline in the trade. Two other factors cannot be ruled out firstly, the advent of the railways made it easier to transport products from town to town and secondly, with the larger brewing concerns in Havant of Clarke and Gloyne beginning to gain a monopoly of the trade, allied with them buying up public houses and supplying them with their own products for the first time, sounded the death knell for the smaller producer.

Of the malthouses that survive, the one on the west-side of South Street has now been converted into accommodation, although it is still a fine example of an eighteenth century building built for the purpose of producing malt. Gloyne's malthouse on the east side of South Street, on the corner of Twittens Way, survives in almost its entirety, now being used as a mechanical workshop; the malthouse is now one storey as opposed to the two storeys when it was producing malt. Part of Clarke's malthouse and brewhouse, Hammond Brewery, standing close to the corner of West Street and Park Road South, is surprisingly in good order, and has been used by a variety of traders over the years considering it is well over a hundred years since it produced malt here. It was later used by Clarke for many years as the West End Steam Mill.

So what do we know about any of the malthouses that have disappeared? West Street for instance has had five recorded malthouses and perhaps even more. It is highly probable that the building know trading as La Bonne Baguette was once used as part of an early malthouse, although records seem to record that it was used by a variety of different traders throughout the nineteenth century. All the four main roads of the town have over the last two hundred years, and maybe longer, had malthouses or small microbreweries situated in them. It is through directories of the town,

newspaper advertisements, and other records, that we get a picture of Havant's malting past.

Newspaper advertisements, especially those placed in the *Hampshire Telegraph* from the late eighteenth century give us a good guide to both the size of the properties as well as the location of many of Havant's forgotten malthouses.

What was important was the size of the buildings – this was reflected in the volume of malting that was taking place in the properties. This can be measured by how capable the malthouse was in wetting the quantity of barley at the time (the quantity of barley was dependent on floor space and this was measured in quarters – one quarter was the equivalent of eight bushels dry measure). In the larger malthouses it was possible to wet upwards of ten quarters per week. Through newspaper advertisements we can get a picture of the Havant area's malting past with good descriptions of long forgotten malthouses. Examples can be seen as early as 1805 when the *Hampshire Telegraph* advertised a malthouse for sale in West Street:

> *A large and convenient MALTHOUSE, capable of wetting thirty quarters of Barley per week, with a number of ample store rooms for holding Barley Malt, situate in the West Street of HAVANT, Hants, also together with the above two cottages and a large garden adjoining, now in the possession of Messrs Arters and Romney, tenants at will. From the contiguity of the Garden to a stream of Water, it would be particularly desirable to Farmers, Fellmongers, etc.*

As the advertisement shows this malthouse was large, capable of wetting up to thirty quarters of barley per week, putting it near the top of one of the larger malthouses in Havant. We can unfortunately only guess at the location – two sites are possible; firstly the site of a malthouse on the corner of Brockhampton Lane, close to the Hammonds Brewery, which has a stream running next to the property. The other site is behind what was the Cobden Arms, again a water supply was situated at the rear of the premises.

Two other early nineteenth century malthouses that have unfortunately disappeared and left us with no trace of there whereabouts include: one advertised in the *Hampshire Telegraph* for 7 April 1806 with the only clue is through the proprietor Mr Spearing. This is Thomas Spearing, maltster, the son of Thomas Spearing, maltster of Havant, who died in 1798. The advertisement reads:

To be Sold by Private Contract

An excellent MALTHOUSE, capable of wetting 18 quarters of malt weekly, with a Mill, House, Stable and yard, and other suitable appurtances; to which is attached a good trade. Also a very convenient DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN adjoining.

For further information apply to Mr Spearing the proprietor.

North Street, a road not normally associated with malthouses, has one recorded for sale in the *Hampshire Telegraph* for May 1809. The location can be traced to being on the south corner of North Street and Prince George Street. The malthouse and dwelling house adjoining was at the time of the sale in the possession of the Knapp family, a family of merchants more associated with Langstone. The advertisement in parts reads:

Also a MALTHOUSE adjoining the above, with two working floors, well supplied with good spring water, cistern, kiln, and extensive barley and malt granaries, together with a malt mill, and mill house, the whole measuring in front, 140 feet, and in depth 60 feet, or thereabouts.

It is believed that this malthouse came into possession of James White and the Power family, brewers of Havant, but it appears malting ceased some time after the sale. Later the land, Dog Kennel Piece amongst others, surrounding the malthouse and dwelling house were sold by the trustees of John Power and came under the ownership of Sir George Staunton, becoming known as Dog Kennel Farm.

The South Street Malthouse and the Joliffe Family

Perhaps the finest example in Havant of an eighteenth-century malthouse is the one that survives in almost its entirety on the western side of South Street, adjoining a terrace of nineteenth century cottages close to the Old House at Home. Now converted into accommodation, the building has hardly changed from its days when it was producing malt. From the side of the building can be seen a fine old ship's timber forming the plate, the wood on top of the wall which carries the roof trusses. Clearly the wall has been built to fit the timber, not the usual way. The building itself is of interest because of its brickwork, which also incorporates flint and other materials, probably dating the building even older.

It is also possible that the site behind the remaining building, now a large yard and modern house, once housed other buildings associated with the malting and brewing industry, making it an even bigger brewing concern. The three-storied building opposite the malthouse, on the other side of the yard entrance, gives the impression that it was also used in the malting or brewing business; it is recorded in 1842 as a store.

It would appear that from the late eighteenth century, and into the nineteenth century, the premises were in the occupation of the Joliffe (spellings vary) family. In September 1778, John Joliffe and John Painter were beneficiaries to the will of Havant maltster John Blunden. In a directory of Havant for 1793, Joshua Joliffe (d.1815) is recorded as a maltster in the town, and in 1816 Thomas Joliffe (Jolleff), maltster of Havant died. In a directory of the town for 1823 Elizabeth Joliff is recorded as a maltster in South Street almost certainly carrying malting at the property. It is unclear what the relationship between the various members was.

By 1841 Mary Jolliffe (b.1771) is recorded in the census for that year as of 'independent means' and owning the property. The following year she is recorded in the Tithe Award as owning the malthouse and the cottages adjoining. It is not clear when malting ceased at the premises though it is

probable it was some years earlier. Elizabeth Joliffe is recorded as a maltster for 1828, the last mention of the family malting in Havant. In July 1852 the property was advertised for an auction sale, probably after Mary Joliffe's death. The advertisement advises that:

> *A desirable and comfortable HOUSE, situate in South Street, Havant, with good Garden at the back; also adjoining an eight quarter MALT-HOUSE, with the necessary cistern and floors, a good well of water.*

It was acquired at this sale by the Clarke family, though there is no evidence to say that they produced malt here. The kiln part of the building where the sprouting barley is gently roasted to stop germination and to 'brown' some of the starch and sugar was rebuilt as Clarke's rent office, No.12 South Street, and was used in this respect for many years.

The Astridge Family of Maltsters of Homewell Lane

Situated to the rear of the Robin Hood public house in Homewell Lane, the malthouse there is first recorded under the occupancy of William Astridge, maltster, in 1823, though it is highly probable that malting was carried out on the site from a lot earlier. William Astridge died at north Hayling in 1827 age 61 and was succeeded in the malting and brewing business by his son Samuel, 1795–1839. In a directory for Havant in 1828 Samuel is recorded as a brewer (retail) and maltster in South Street, possibly at the one of the beerhouses such as the Anchor or the Laurel (the Old House At Home) or another unknown property. It is likely though that by this date Samuel is dispensing beer from the property we later know as the Robin Hood and also from one other beerhouse in South Street.

The Havant Tithe map of 1842 suggests that the business in Homewell Lane may have been a larger concern; it shows buildings to the left of the Astridge malthouse that may well have been another malthouse or buildings that made up a larger complex. After Samuel Astridge's death in 1839 his malthouse, dwelling house and malting business were put on the market to

be let. The *Hampshire Telegraph* of 23 September 1839 gives us a fine description of the business:

> *TO BE LET, with immediate possession, - All that convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with the MALTHOUSE, stable and cart–house adjoining, all in excellent repair, situate at Homewell in Havant, lately in the occupation of Mr Samuel Astridge deceased. - The malting business has been conducted on the premises with success for many years past; and they offer an opportunity rarely to be met with to a small capitalist desirous of embarking in a safe and profitable business.*

On 1 November the household furniture, brewing and kitchen utensils; also two tilted carts with iron axles, wheelbarrows, scoops, sacks, about two and a half cwt of Kent hops and other effects, the property of Mr Samuel Astridge deceased were sold by auction on the premises.

After Samuel Astridge's death the business was carried on by Havant merchant David Coldwell, who is recorded occupying the premises in 1842 in the Tithe Apportionment for that year with Sarah Astridge, wife of Samuel, registered as the landowner. By this date Sarah is described in the 1841 census for Havant as a beerhouse keeper in South Street, possibly at the Laurel alehouse, which would eventually become the Old House At Home.[1] Shortly after this date the Astridge family appear to have no further connection with the beer trade. The malthouse was probably acquired at the time of the sale of the Robin Hood beerhouse to Samuel Clarke around 1850. On the 1851 census for Havant, Sarah Astridge (1800–72) is recorded as a charwoman living in Homewell Lane.

Brewers in Havant

Brewing in Havant probably reached its peak in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century when the brewers started to take over the production of beer from the smaller maltsters and brewing became a more

recognised industry. Certainly, during the second half of the nineteenth century two names began to dominate brewing in the town, namely Gloyne and Clarke, and the days of the smaller maltster and the independent brewer had had its day.

A directory of Havant for 1784 records one brewer, Jewdwine & Co., in the town along with five maltsters. By 1830, *Pigot's Directory* mentions: *There are two good breweries in Havant, one, R. & J. Power is upon a large scale and its produce of high repute.* The indications are that by the early 1800s all the beer drunk locally was produced by the local breweries or chiefly by the inns themselves. It is virtually impossible to say how many brewers and maltsters traded in the town prior to these dates and even the whereabouts their premises were located. Local and national newspapers from the late eighteenth century onwards are a good source of information for the advertisments they carry, which at least show the properties for sale, but where some of the sites were located remains unclear.

By 1828 the list of Brewers had risen to four in the town along with six maltsters.

The Brewers being:

Samuel Astridge (and retail)	South Street
Samuel Gloyne & Sons	West Street
George Hammond (and retail)	West Street
Richard & John Power	Homewell Lane

The Maltsters being:

Samuel Astridge	South Street
John Buckhurst	West Street
Clarke & Hellyer	West Street (John Bridger Clarke)
Samuel Gloyne & Sons	West Street
Samuel Sharp	West Street
James White	West Street

Hampshire Telegraph, September 17, 1838

To Maltsters and Others

TO BE LET, - A desirable BRICK & TILED DWELLING HOUSE, in the West Street, Havant, with a MALT HOUSE capable of wetting eight quarters, Kiln, Cistern, and excellent water. Also convenient out-buildings, two Meadows containing about 41/2 Acres of capital Meadow Land, now in the occupation of Mr J. Buckhurst, who will be leaving Michaelmas next.

Various smaller brewers were in occupation in Havant during the early to mid nineteenth century, many associated with certain public houses – many no more than beerhouses (known as Tom and Gerry shops) producing their own beer to sale. Samuel Astridge (d.1839), and later his wife Sarah were brewing and malting behind what became the Robin Hood public house in Homewell, as was later James Gad. Records of the period record Henry Aslett brewing and retailing beer at the Echo in West Street in 1844, and Thomas Newell as a brewer on the north-side of East Street in 1851 as well as a beer retailer at the Malt and Hops beerhouse. A year later, Henry Martin is recorded in North Street at the George, along with John Cox in West Street, both recorded as brewers/beer retailers.

Perhaps the finest example we have of a beerhouse producing its own beer is from the Forester's Brewery & Inn in North Street. An advertisement for June 1859 advertises for sale the two quarter brewery and inn and gives us a good description of the working of a small beerhouse/brewery of this period:

Forester's Brewery and Inn
North Street, Havant, Hants.

Mr C.Lewis will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June 1859 at two o'clock, all the UTENSILS and EFFECTS of a two-quarter Brewery and Inn – prime two-quarter vat, tun tubs, working squares, coolers, stillians, strainers, pulleys, drip tubs, bushels, tunnels, bungs and taps, 120 gallon and 30 gallon coppers, large tap and fittings, nearly new, two 108 gallon casks, ten 34 ditto, ten 30 ditto, ten 20 ditto, quantity of small ditto, all in good condition, 300 gallons of good old strong sound beer, 200 of hops, rave and light spring carts, and harness, a set of new cart harness, 30 new arm and single ash chairs, nine feet and other new deal top room tables, prime new stools, pint, quart, and other measure mugs, dial clock, spruce poles, shutters, large glazed bay window, 12 by 10, entablature, glazed and other panelled doors, sets of stairs, malt mill, prime patent corn and malt crusher, by Garrett, nearly new; wheel barrows, roof and other tiles, and numerous effects, the property of Mr Thomas Tribe, who is leaving the locality.

Hampshire Telegraph, 11 June 1859

From the mid nineteenth century until the end of the century, brewing in the town was dominated by both the Clarke and Gloyne families. By this time the two giants of Havant brewing had also acquired most of the inns and beerhouses within in the town, as well as the smaller beer producers, and appeared to have had an almost complete monopoly regarding both brewing and beer consumption in the town.

Hampshire Telegraph, June 17, 1805

Malthouse, Cottage and Garden

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, A Large MALTHOUSE, capable of wetting thirty quarters of BARLEY per week, with a number of ample Store-rooms for holding Barley and Malt; situated in the West Street of Havant, Hants; also, together with the above, two Cottages and a large garden adjoining, now in the occupation of Messrs Arters and Romney, tenants at will. From the contiguity of the Garden to a Stream of Water, it would be particularly desirable to Farmers, Fellmongers, etc.

In an age when beer was a safer drink than the more impure milk and water the Duke of Wellington's Beerhouse Act of 1830 abolished the duty on beer and permitted any householder paying the poor rate to sell beer, having first obtained a two guinea licence from the excise. The act was two fold, around this time a powerful anti-spirit movement was gathering pace with 'organised teetotalism', a social movement whose avowed goal was the 'annihilation of alcohol' and to tackle the upsurge in spirit consumption. It was also designed to break the monopolising power of the big breweries, although at this stage this did not affect Havant too much but the act did open up the retail sector and triggered a swift rise in beerhouse/shops nationally with 46,000 beer houses adding to the total of 51,000 licensed premises. By 1833 nationally the act was declared a failure with reports of wide spread drunkenness with not spirits the culprit but the widespread use of beer.

In Havant the act resulted in a small rise of the number of beerhouses in this period who brewed their own beer in adjacent brewhouses. Directories and sales particulars of the period back up this trend and Havant was no different from many a small market town although the rise was not as much as larger towns such as Portsmouth who saw an enormous rise in their numbers. It is

calculated that the number of beerhouse throughout the nineteenth century in Havant stabilised at around 10 to 12. This rising trend was abated by the larger brewers who were able to undercut the smaller traders by subsidising beer sales with profits from wines and spirits, something the act was trying to rectify.

But it was not just the maltsters, brewers and beerhouse keepers who were producing beer in the town. Many households themselves produced beer for their own consumption and early journals and account books record Havant folk buying hops and malt and brewing for their own use. One such was Dr John Bannister, Surgeon and Apothecary of Havant who recorded in his journal for Tuesday 29th October 1801: *Received malt and hops of Mr Sharp.* The next day he recorded *spent the day brewing etc.*

The 1842 Tithe Award for Havant records the following brewers:

Isaac Andrews	Brewery – Homewell Brewery
Samuel Gloyne	Brewery – South Street and Malthouse – West Street
George Hammond	Havant Brewery – West Street
John Bridger Clarke (Occupier)	Malthouse and Brewery – West Street (behind the Cobden Arms) John Holland (landowner)
Mark Frost (Occupier)	Brewery – West Street (behind the Fountain) William Matthews (landowner)
David Coldwell (Occupier)	Malthouse – Homewell Lane (behind the Robin Hood) Sarah Astridge (landowner)
Mary Joliffe	Malthouse – South Street
John Bridger Clarke (Occupier)	Malthouse – West Street (close to the Havant Brewery of George Hammond) Elizabeth Lock (landowner)

The Larger Brewers

The Star – Hammond Brewer

Of the earliest recorded breweries in Havant the foremost was that owned by John Ventham, a man of considerable wealth, owning property in Havant, Fareham, Wymering, Farlington and Warblington. On his death in 1775 his property and his brewery in Havant, known as the Star(r) Brewery, passed to his wife Mary, who after re-marrying, sold the brewery to John Hammond of Havant for £3,000 in 1792. It is probable that during the ownership of Mary Ventham the brewery site was leased to Thomas Jeudwine who traded as Jeudwine & Co. The brewery was situated in West Street, behind the shops at the south-west junction of Park Road South and West Street and became known as the Butler and Hammond Brewery. The Hammond family had been linked to inn keeping in the town certainly from the early eighteenth century, if not earlier, and John Hammond was recorded as occupying the nearby Black Dog public house in 1784 where it is highly likely the Hammond family had previously been brewing.

By the time of John Hammond's death in 1824 the brewery was described as:

> *A capital BREWERY, with an excellent PLANT, extensive Stores, Malthouses, Granary, Cart House, Stables, surrounded with Thirteen Acres of rich Meadow and Arable LAND, with a never failing spring of the finest water, to which is attached a most eligible RESIDENCE, with productive walled garden.*

After John Hammond's death the brewery, along with nine public houses, including the White Hart, the Old Star, the Dolphin, the Royal Oak, Langstone, the Leopold, Purbrook, the Sloop, Emsworth, the Berkeley Arms, Bosham and the Bugle, Fareham, were put up for auction at the Dolphin Inn in September 1824. The brewhouse and gardens, as well as John Hammond's residence which was attached to the brewery fetched a total of £2,250 and after the sale the brewhouse was vested in Ann and George Hammond, James Stares,

H. A. Torrance and Charles New. One suggestion is that the business was sold to repay the debt to John Butler, the partner of John Hammond

Whatever the outcome of the sale the brewery remained with George Hammond (1784–1855), the son of John Hammond, who carried on the brewing business along with his son George.

Hampshire Telegraph, August 16, 1824

Sale of Hammonds Brewery - September 24, 1824

HANTS, TO BREWERS, SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, Seeking an Investment of Capital that will yield an advantageous Interest.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr Weller, on Friday the 24th of September, at the Dolphin Inn, Havant, at twelve o'clock, - A capital BREWERY, with an excellent PLANT, extensive Stores, Malthouses, Granary, Cart House, Stables, surrounded with Thirteen Acres of rich Meadow and Arable LAND, with a never failing spring of the finest water, to which is attached a most eligible RESIDENCE, with productive walled Gardens, with trained and espalier Trees; with nine respectable PUBLIC HOUSES, at short distance from the Brewery, which is situate in the centre of the Town of Havant, late in the occupation of the Proprietor, Mr John Hammond, deceased. – This business has been established more than a century – a neighbourhood of great population, in the contiguity of one of the first Maritime ports in the Kingdom, environed by principal Market Towns and Harbours, in the heart of a rich barley Country – The most important part of the Property is Freehold.

In 1843 George Hammond was declared bankrupt, and in 1844 the brewery site and all his assets were auctioned off with the brewery being acquired by Havant merchant John Bridger Clarke. Towards the end of the century

brewing ceased altogether here, although the site was later under the control of John Bridger Clarke's son Samuel (1825–1906), who kept the malting business going on the site as well as using the property as a steam mill until it finally closed in 1912. Luckily, the brewhouse and part of the malthouse buildings still remain and can be seen clearly along the west side of Park Road South.

Samuel Gloyne & Sons

Throughout most of the nineteenth century the Gloyne family were brewing and malting in Havant on a modest scale. Samuel Gloyne, the founder of the brewing firm, was born in 1760 and started his business empire in Havant in the late eighteenth century, in partnership with William and James White. In 1792 *Messrs White and Gloyne* were described as fellmongers, parchment makers and glue manufacturers, probably behind Homewell spring, where White established the Homewell Brewery, and behind West Street, close to Brockhampton Lane. Later Samuel Gloyne went it alone and also dealt as a fellmonger, parchment maker, glue manufacturer and wool-stapler, all industries associated with animal skins and their bi-products.

It was not long before Samuel Gloyne and his son William diversified into the brewing and malting business in the town, at both West Street and South Street. The fellmongering and glue manufacturing was still carried out on their site at Brockhampton (Buddsland) and possibly for a time in West Street until this site was totally used for brewing. The fellmongering business was carried on in Brockhampton, just south of West Street, by another son, Joseph, who carried on the business for a short time after Samuel's death in 1845.

In 1823, in a directory for Havant, Samuel Gloyne & Sons are described as brewers, fellmongers, parchment makers and glue manufacturers in South Street and maltsters in West Street. By this time brewing was being carried out at the brewery site in South Street, formerly the business of Samuel Gloyne's brother-in-law Thomas Israel Clark. In December 1821 Clark's

brewery, along with the Bear Inn were put on the market for auction with Samuel Gloyne acting as a trustee at the sale but this did not stop him acquiring the site.

An advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* at this date give us a description of the business:

> A *valuable and compact BREWERY and CELLAR, capable of carrying on an extensive trade to great advantage: also two cottages near the same and a commodious DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, situate in the South Street, Havant with an orchard about one acre behind it.*

By 1823 Samuel and his sons has also acquired the malthouse and brewhouse in West Street (site of what would become Dittman & Malpas) and used this site for both brewing and malting and possibly even aspects of their fellmongering activities, though the baulk of this work was still carried out at Brockhampton.

The Tithe Award for Havant for 1842 records that Samuel owned the malthouse and brewhouse in South Street; malthouse in West Street; the Bear Inn; the George Inn, the Black Dog Inn and land at Brockhampton totalling thirty-seven acres. It is even possible that at this time malting was carried out behind the Black Dog Inn. Certainly by this date the brewing business was the responsibility of William Gloyne.

It would appear that before his death Samuel had transferred most of his business interests over to his sons. A directory of 1844 records that William was brewing and malting in South Street, as well as acting as a spirit merchant. At the same time Samuel and his other son, Joseph, were brewing, malting and fellmongering in West Street. At his death in 1845 his business properties were bequeathed to his two sons, James and William. In 1847 when Joseph Gloyne died at the age of forty-five the fellmongering business appears to have ceased.

After the deaths of Samuel and Joseph the Gloyne family business holdings were centred mainly on the brewing and malting business in South Street. The brewing and malting business was a relatively modest holding, probably supplying the Gloyne owned public houses – the Bear Inn; the Black Dog; the George Inn; the Speed the Plough; the Farmer, Catherington; the Olive Leaf, Hayling Island and the Barley Mow, Hayling Island.

William Gloyne died in 1878 aged seventy-two at his residence, Crosby House, South Street, the property situated next to his brewery. The business after his death was carried on by his wife Emma and eldest son William Samuel Gloyne, with William taking over residence at Crosby House. By 1881 William Samuel is recorded as employing four men at the brewery and it would appear that the business in the 1880s and 1890s was gradually winding down.

In May 1898 the brewery, along with six public houses and Crosby House, was put up for sale at the directions of the trustees of the late William Gloyne and by the then owners William Samuel and Miss Emma Jane Gloyne. The brewery site and Crosby House, along with the six tied public houses, were acquired by Emsworth brewers Kinnell and Hartley for the total sum of £17,830 plus £305 16s. 7d. for loose plant and fixtures. Kinnell and Hartley in turn sold the whole of the business in 1929 to Chichester brewers Henty and Constable, even though it appears the brewery in South Street had ceased trading after the sale to Kinnell and Hartley. After the sale William Samuel Gloyne retired to Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, where he died in 1916, but two of his brothers, George in Midsomer Norton, and Henry in Southampton, continued in the brewery business.

The brewery premises are remarkably still in good order, the malthouse and brewhouse still survive in tact, Malt Room can still be seen painted on brickwork of the old malthouse though the artesian well: *'which gives a constant supply of superior quality water for all trade purposes' (Sales particulars, 27th May 1898)* now no longer supplies the site with water. The premises have been used by various businesses over the years including the

South Hants Mineral Water Co. and the Havant builders, G. & R. Carrell, as well as various motor repair and electrical companies.

The Gloyne Brewery. Havant, Hants.

W. GLOYNE begs to call the attention of the nobility and Gentry of Southsea and surrounding neighbourhood to his BITTER and MILD ALES specially recommended by the Faculty for family use.
Delivered per own dray in 4½ gallon casks (if required)

Bitter Beers 9s. per 9 gallon Cask Nett.
Bitter Ales 13s. per 9 gallon Cask Nett.
Mild Ale 13s. 6d. per 9 gallon Cask Nett.
Mild Beer 9s. per 9 gallon Cask Nett.

Orders to be sent direct to the Brewery, or to Mr William Oliver, 4 Dumbarton Street, Buckland, Portsmouth.

Hampshire Telegraph 7 April 1887

To Maltsters: A permanent situation. – Wanted a respectable MAN as MALTSTER. When the season is over he will be employed in the brewery. A good character indispensable. – Apply to William Gloyne, Havant.
Hampshire Telegraph, 18th August 18, 1877

Homewell Brewery

Rivalling the Havant Brewery of the Hammond family as Havant's oldest brewery, the Homewell Brewery appears to have been in constant use as a malthouse and brewery for over two hundred years. It is first recorded in 1694 when the property appears to have been occupied by John Knott who was paying rent to Mary Tawke.[2] In 1721 it was the subject of a settlement made upon the marriage of Thomas Knott of Havant, maltster, to Mary, daughter of Peter Cook of Drayton, Farlington, yeoman. The property was

described in the year of 1721 as a *'messuage, tenement, malthouse, backside gateroom and garden situate lying on the south side of the churchyard at Havant.'* It was held by the Knott family for the next seventy years but was heavily mortgaged throughout this period. In 1769 the mortgage was assigned to Charles Knott of Winchester, gent. son of Thomas (d.1768) and Mary (d.1782) Knott.

In 1793 the property was conveyed by Charles Knott for the sum of £315 to James White (1753–1832) of Havant, fellmonger, who in 1822 passed the business on to his great nephew Richard James White Power (1801–35) of Havant.[3] The White/Power family also carried on a fellmongering and parchment making business behind what would eventually become the brewery site.
Richard Power initially ran the brewery business in conjunction with his brother William (1797–1830) as W. & R. Power and later with another brother, John (1804–51). It was probably the White/Power family who added the adjacent brewhouse in the early nineteenth century. All was not as well as it seemed between the three brothers because in November 1826 the partnership between the brothers was dissolved and Richard carried on the business with John as R. & J. Power.

The business initially seemed to be thriving with good reports in the press, stating in 1828, that:

> *There are two good breweries in Havant, one, R. & J. Power is upon a large scale and its produce of high repute. (Pigots Hampshire Directory 1828)*

but financial problems seemed to belittle the brothers during their tenure at Homewell. In August 1832 Richard Power was declared bankrupt, and following complex legal proceedings the Homewell Brewery eventually passed to his brother John. In December 1832 James White died and both Richard and John's debts were cleared thanks to the terms of their great-uncle's will but Richard Power unfortunately died in October 1835 *'in the 34th year of his age of a mortification in his arm, the result of the sting of a*

wasp on his hand.' John Power meanwhile struggled on financially and mortgaged the property twice, in 1834 and 1836, and in between these years he even put the malthouse unsuccessfully up for letting.

In December 1836, with John Power like his brother before him declared bankrupt, the business under a 'Power of Sale' was eventually sold to Joseph Lush (1796–1838)[4] formerly of Ryde for £400. At the time of the sale to Lush the property was described as

> A *newly erected dwelling house (Homewell House), garden, yard, buildings, brewhouse, beer cellar and malthouse and a beer store converted into three cottages.*

As well as a brewer and maltster Lush also acted as a coal-merchant in the town. Joseph Lush died in June 1838, and in his will the whole of Lush's extensive estate, including property at Ryde and the Homewell Brewery was left to his brother William, of Damerham, Wilts and the Revd John Jenvy of Romsey. William Lush and the Revd Jenvy immediately sold the Homewell Brewery in November 1838 to Portsmouth merchant, William Besant for £470.[5]

In June 1839 the malthouse, then said to be in the occupation of John Moody and John Bridger Clarke, was sold to Isaac Andrews of Heastridge, Somerset with most of the purchase money being provided by Morgan Blandford of Sutton Mandeville for the reported sum of £1,300.

Andrews even advertised the Brewery in the local press stating that:

> *I, ISAAC ANDREWS, BREWER, MALTSTER and COAL MERCHANT having entered on the above PREMISES (celebrated for very Superior BEER, ALES, and PORTER), begs to say that all orders he may be honoured with shall have his best.*[6]

Havant Borough History Booklets

August 2016

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Andrews was recorded at the property at the time of the Tithe Award in 1842 and in that year the business was once again advertised for sale. The business was advertised for sale in *The Times* of June 1842 as:

> *That capital old established FREEHOLD BREWERY, known as Homewell Brewery, fitted up with a well arranged plant, in the most perfect state of preservation, an excellent early and late 15 quarter malt-house, hop room and counting house…*

The business was eventually sold by George Gerard Blandford to John Moody, the younger, of West Sherbourne, Dorset in May 1845. The following month Moody agreed to sell the Homewell Brewery to Havant merchant John Bridger Clarke for £560. The deal was finally settled in January 1846.

Following the takeover the brewery was run by John Bridger Clarke's eldest son, Samuel, who along with other extensive interests in the town ran the business for many years until its sale to Gale & Co. and its closure in 1903.

In his will, dated 1865, John Bridger Clarke, among other effects, bequeathed to Samuel:

> *The freehold dwelling house with yard, garden, brewhouse, malthouse, stable, outbuildings etc., situate at Homewell, now occupied by Samuel.*

During the tenure of the Clarke family beer was retailed through a large group of local tenanted public houses, which were acquired by the family during the next fifty years. These included the Star Inn, the Dolphin Hotel, the Brown Jug, the Old House At Home, the Robin Hood, the Milkman's Arms, Emsworth, the Good Intent, Horndean, the Ship Inn, Langstone, the Maypole, South Hayling. The Brewery along with the public houses was sold to Gale & Co. in June 1903 for a total of £318,000, following the closure of the Homewell Brewery earlier that year. Following the sale to George Gale & Co. the brewery site never again brewed beer here and eventually by around

1930 the brewery site was completely demolished with only Homewell House left as a reminder of its former past.

Hampshire, To brewers, maltsters and others.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, by MR KING, (by order of the Trustees of Mr John Power, under a power of sale), in one lot, - All that truly valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "HOMEWELL BREWERY", SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF Havant; comprising an excellent brick and tiled Dwelling House, containing two good parlours, store-room, pantry, and kitchen; capital under-ground cellar, with arched wine bin. On the first floor – drawing room, with marble chimney piece, and three good airy bedrooms, with neat stair-case and lobby. On the second floor – four airy attics, commanding extensive views of the Isle of Wight and surrounding country. In the rear – wash-house with loft over, scullery, coal-house, and other offices; paved yard, and pump with excellent water, and a good inclosed Garden; also adjoining, the well-arranged and compact BREWERY, with Cellars, store-rooms, Office, etc.; excellent MALTHOUSE, capable of wetting 12 quarters, with good kiln, capital floors, cistern, etc. the whole fit for immediate use; together with three newly-erected and well finished BRICK and TILED COTTAGES adjoining.

Hampshire Telegraph, 29th August 1836

The premises are supplied with never-failing spring of excellent water, and are capable of doing a good business, being surrounded by capital markets. N.B. – The Purchaser may take the Plant and Fixtures at a valuation. For a view of the premises, apply to Mr D.Coldwell, Grocer, etc. Havant; and for further particulars, to Mr King, Auctioneer, Emsworth.

The Times June 9, 1842

Homewell Brewery Havant, Hants

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by CROOK and SON, at the Bear Inn, Havant, on Tuesday June 14th, at 3 in the afternoon, in one lot, all that capital old established FREEHOLD BREWERY, known as the Homewell Brewery, fitted up with a well arranged plant, in the most perfect state of preservation, an excellent early and late 15 quarter malt-house, hop room and counting house, two tenements and other premises, with spacious yards enclosed by folding gates, also a very commanding substantially built residence, with garden, chaise-house and stable; the whole forming a most compact and desirable property, situate in a neighbourhood of great population, at a easy distance from the first maritime port in the kingdom, being only eight miles from the town of Portsmouth. May be viewed by applying on the premises, where particulars may be had; as also of James Hoskins, Esq., Solicitor, Portsmouth and Gosport; of Edward Lambert, Esq., 4, Raymond's Buildings, London; at the place of sale; and at Crook and Son, Portsea and Gosport.

Homewell Brewery, Havant
Established 1822

ISAAC ANDREWS, BREWER, MALTSTER and COAL MERCHANT having entered on the above PREMISES (celebrated for very Superior BEER, ALES, and PORTER), begs to say that all orders he may be honoured with shall have his best attention; and through ISAAC ANDREWS connection with the North, will sell the best Coals at as moderate price as possible. ISAAC ANDREWS will feel obliged by an early return of all Casks, Sacks, and Bags unmarked, belonging to the above Brewery, and those marked Power, Lush, and Besant.

N.B. Coopers will receive the usual pay for forwarding those Casks.

Hampshire Telegraph August 5, 1839

Four Quarter Brewery (Fountain Inn) West Street

This long gone brewery is first mentioned as a malthouse on the site in West Street in 1672 when Richard Cooke is recorded owning two dwelling houses, malthouse and other outbuildings. From at least 1747 the property is under the occupation of the Batt family of maltsters, although it is possible that they occupied the site and not necessarily owned the property a lot earlier as a James Batt is recorded as a maltster in Havant in 1702 at the time of his death.[7] By 1747 Thomas Batt is recorded at the property as a maltster and in 1754 is taking out a loan of £113 10s. in connection with the property but it would appear he was leasing the property. Thomas Batt died in 1757 and it appears that his son John carried on malting at the property. One document relates that John Batt made 'several improvements and erections on the said hereditments' and it was this property that was eventually acquired by William Matthews Snr a carrier of Havant, from Mary and Elizabeth Skelton, the sisters of John Batt in 1811 for £650.

A plan of 1811 shows the malthouse to the left of the building which would eventually become the Fountain Inn. Water for the malthouse coming from a spring on land behind the property (see plan below). At the time of the sale the property and land was described as:

> *All that estate and buildings used as a stable containing in breadth from east to west twelve feet five inches. Also that estate or building used as a Malt-house containing in breadth from east to west twenty feet eleven inches or thereabouts. Also those two messuages tenements or dwelling houses with the yards, gardens.*[8]

William Matthews Snr and then his son William Matthews Jnr appeared to be set with financial problems during their ownership of the property and several mortages were taken out by the Matthews family regarding the property. It was either William Snr or his son William Jnr who built the 'brewery and other edifices lately erected' as it was described in 1841. Water for the brewery coming from a spring on land behind the property.

By 1841 the property is still under the control of the Matthews family, William Snr dying in that year but his two sons William Jnr and David are recorded in the census for that year as brewers on the site. Several mortgages were taken by the Matthews family and in 1840 another for the sum of £450 was taken out, money lent by Eleanor Kelsall of Fareham, a member of a prominent family of solicitors[9] and David Coldwell, a merchant of Havant. In both March and August 1841 the property, described as a newly erected Four Quarter Brewery, is put up for auction by its owner William Matthews probably to generate money against his debts, and a sale advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* for the August 2, 1841 gives a good description of the Brewery site at this date:

> *FOUR QUARTER BREWERY, capable of being extended with never failing spring of excellent water and admeasure in front 54ft. 3 ins., and in depth 325ft. 6ins. Situate in West Street and offering an excellent opportunity to any person with a moderate capital, desirous of embarking in the Brewing, Coal and Corn Trade, or any business requiring room. The excellent Brewery plant and utensils to be taken at valuation, a lease for the terms of years, of a good roadside Inn and two Beer Houses including a firm brick and tiled DWELLING HOUSE…*

What we do know is that the brewery and property were not sold at these sales and the brewery remained with the Matthews family for the following year, 1842, William Matthews is still recorded as the land owner in the Tithe Award for that year, along with Mark Frost occupying the site. In 1852, due to the non-payment of the mortgage and interest to the Kelsall family and David Coldwell, the brewery and dwelling house, then known as the Fountain Inn, were seized by William and Thomas Kelsall and David Coldwell. Tenants after this date were occupying the site with George Hammond, the younger, the son of George Hammond of the Hammond Brewery, West Street brewing on the site as well as James Gad who also acted as a brewer at the King's Head Brewery in Bedhampton. It is probable that various other beer retailers had also been brewing on the site in conjunction with the Fountain Inn.

On the 29th September 1865 the brewery and the Fountain Inn were sold to George Stallard, described as a carpenter and builder of Havant. Stallard paid £550 for the brewery site, £400 to William and Thomas Kelsall and £150 to David Coldwell.[10] The indenture of sale described the property at this time as:

> *Also that messuage or dwelling house now and for many years past used as a public house and called The Fountain Inn with the brewery, stable and other outbuildings, gateway, yard, garden land hereditaments and premises thereunto belonging situate on the south side of the West Street.*

Whether Stallard brewed on the site himself is unclear but several unnamed beer retailers are recorded in West Street after the period of Stallard acquiring the property. It is unclear if brewing eventually ceased at the property under Stallard but on September 13, 1900 the Fountain Inn was conveyed to the Havant Brewery Co. suggesting that brewing probably had ceased by this time.[11]

The Prince of Wales Brewery (Biden & Co. Cygnet Brewery) West Street

The last Havant brewery to close, Biden & Co. Ltd Cygnet Brewery in West Street, situated close to the Bedhampton railway crossing, came into being around 1867 and was associated for many years with the Prince of Wales public house. Amid various name changes the brewery finally closed in July 1922. The brewery was initially known as the Prince of Wales Brewery, under the patronage and management of former Portsmouth brewer Henry Denton Davey (Davey & Long) and his son Henry Thomas Davey. The Prince of Wales public house itself dates from around the middle of the nineteenth century and started life as a beerhouse probably producing beer on site for its customers. By 1871 the Davey family were employing nine men and one boy at the brewery (Havant census 1871*)* and no doubt selling its beer to a wider audience.

In April 1872, the brewery was acquired by Chichester and Chidham brewers Sutton Bros (Algernon, Charles and Herbert Arthur), who ran the brewery for eight years before disposing of the business to Arthur Chaplin Nance (Nance was the son of Alderman Andrew Nance JP a brewer of Portsmouth) in March 1880. In the census for 1881 Nance was employing four men at the brewery site under the new name of the Cygnet Brewery and residing next door to his brewery site in Staunton Road.

By 1890 the brewery was known as the Havant Brewery Co. Ltd, Cygnet Brewery under the management of Douglas Hoskin until 1906 when it was acquired by Gosport Brewers Biden & Co. Ltd and renamed Biden & Co. Ltd, Cygnet Brewery. The brewery supplied various public houses in the area including the Royal Oak at Langstone, the Yew Tree, Hayling Island, and the Prince of Wales itself among other pubs. It finally ceased brewing on the site in July 1922 after Biden & Co. along with their 43 public houses, were acquired by the Portsmouth United Brewery (merged with Brickwoods Ltd 1953), ending centuries of brewing within the town of Havant. The brewery buildings, which relied on two wells for its water, were, after brewing ceased, used by a steam laundry for many years and were later demolished to make way for modern housing.

OUTING – On Wednesday the Employees and tenants of Mr A. C. Nance, of the Cygnet Brewery, with a large party of friends, numbering altogether over a hundred, had their annual outing. The arrangements, which were excellent, were carried out by Mr Preston Watson, of the Prince of Wales Hotel. The party started at 10 a.m., and, accompanied by a brass band, proceeded via Westbourne and Chichester to Waterbeach, where a beautiful spread was partaken of. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts being duly honoured, the party proceeded to amuse themselves. Returning to Havant at about ten the remainder of the evening was spent in harmony, and some very good songs were sung. At 11 o'clock the part dispersed, having greatly enjoyed their day's pleasure. Hampshire Telegraph, August 16 1884

PRINCE OF WALES BREWERY, HAVANT
K Family Pale Ale

Sutton Bros, ALE, STOUT, and PORTER BREWERS, beg to call attention to their first class Pale Ale, brewed expressly for family use, and forwarded per own drays to all parts of the neighbourhood in casks of:

4½ Gallons	4s. 6d.	(22½p)	Nett
9 Gallons	9s. 0d.	(45p)	Nett
18 Gallons	18s. 0d.	(90p)	Nett

Orders by post punctually attended to.

The End of Brewing in Havant

Brewing in the town just about survived into the twentieth century, but by this time national or bigger Hampshire Brewers such as Gales at Horndean, Portsmouth United Brewery and Brickwoods of Portsmouth had large footholds on the beer trade in the neighbourhood. This was a national trend, in 1831 there were 54 common brewers licensed in Hampshire, but by the end of the century the triumph of the commercial brewers was complete, as they accounted for 99 per cent of the beer produced in Hampshire.

With the closure of Gloyne's and Clarke's Breweries at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, it was left only to George Poate, who was attached to the Cobden Arms in West Street, and Biden & Co. Cygnet Brewery situated further along West Street next to the Prince of Wales public house to carry on brewing in a modest way.

Brewing had been carried out on the site behind the Cobden Arms certainly for most of the nineteenth century, if not earlier. In the tithe award of 1842 the brewery is owned by John Holland and occupied by Havant merchant John Bridger Clarke, but malting was carried out prior to this by the Buckhurst family for many years and from the middle of the century by Henry Aslett, until his death in December 1873. From 1873 in to the new century George Poate, a member of a well-known Havant family of wheelwrights, was brewing on a small scale on the site. Relatively small, the

brewery buildings later for a short period came under the control of Petersfield Brewers Amey's (it is recorded that the beerhouse was at one stage known as Miss Amey's) who also supplied the nearby baker and grocer Job Loader at 94 West Street with draught and bottled beer for sale.

Finally, after being acquired by Portsmouth United Breweries, Biden & Co. Cygnet Brewery, along with its sister brewery at Gosport, Sea Horse Brewery and 43 public houses, closed in July 1922, thus ending centuries of beer production in the town.

Rebirth

In April 2009 the husband and wife team, Mike and Caroline Charlton, opened a microbrewery in Cowplain to be known as the Havant Brewery, producing handcrafted real ales. The ales were produced by using malt from the Warminster Maltings which is one of only two original floor maltings left in England. They produced three main ales: Havant Started, Havant Finished and Havant Stopped Dancing. They also aimed to produce seasonal ales; Havant Dropped as a Autumn ale and Havant Unwrapped as a Christmas brew. They later moved to Brockhampton Lane.

Several public houses in the Havant area, including the White Hart in East Street, as well as several in Portsmouth, sold the beer bringing locally brewed beer back into the town but sadly they closed in 2016.

Hop Growing in Havant

Hops are used in brewing to give beer its distinctive bitter taste and smell and were introduced into England in the early fifteenth century. The production of hops in this country has been traditionally centred on Kent, where the crop is still produced. Parts of north Hampshire, especially around the Alton area, and even as far south as Petersfield and other southern counties have also been main growing areas for the crop.

The Havant area is not renowned for the growing of hops, though there is a clear indication that a certain amount was produced locally in the seventeenth century and probably earlier. Fields in the vicinity of Brockhampton Lane in Havant are recorded with the name of Hop Garden

Piece (1842 Tithe Map) and Hop Garden Coppice which indicates that the growing of hops was once carried out here.

Inventories and wills bear testimony to the fact that hops were grown locally, though it is thought that most of the hops were grown largely as garden crops and not commercially, though, there is no evidence either way. In 1674, an inventory of goods of Barnaby Smither, husbandman of Brockhampton, records that he had 'in the garden the hop poles £3' and in the house 'a bag and a small end of hops £2 10s.'. In 1681, Richard Dixon had hop-poles worth from £2-£3, and a parcel of hops worth £4. The will of Edward Holton, breeches maker of Havant, dated August 1775 refers to a barn stable and hop ground at Homewell, Havant, which could possibly imply that hops may have been grown commercially for the brewing trade in the town.

An advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* for January 1803 records a Mr Kingsford of West Street selling: '*First quality New Kent Hops at only two shillings and five pence per pound, in any quantity.*'

In the 1851 census for Havant George Rake (d.1860) of Langstone is recorded as a Hop Merchant (as well as a Proprietor of Houses). In a directory of 1859 for Havant Rake is recorded as a Hop Dealer and as such probably acted as the middleman in the supply of hops to the local brewers. It is quite certain by this date that hops, probably from other parts of Hampshire and beyond, were imported into the town for the use by the brewers. Later, and towards the end of the century, Havant millers and corn merchants such as Charles Pullen in West Street were supplying malt and hops for sale from their premises (see Havant Almanack advertisement for 1897).

One of the two annual markets in Havant, held on the 17th October in the old calendar, the Vigil of St Faith, was for cattle and hops and the *Hampshire Telegraph* of the October 23, 1837 records the success of the market for that year:

> *Havant Hop and Cattle Fair on the 17th inst. was well supplied. Hops sold freely at 10d. Sheep of which a large number were penned than of late years were soon disposed of, and Cart Colts met with a ready sale. There were also a good supply of Pigs, which went off freely at high prices.*

Certainly by the end of its life in 1873 Havant Fair, held each October, had become a Hop Fair as well as a place of entertainment. It became a place, as the following advertisement testifies, where the small as well as the larger brewer, could obtain as well as place their orders for hops:

> *E. Martin, Hop Merchant of Horndean, Hants, will be at Havant Hop Fair on the 17th October, with a large quantity of choice Hops, put up in quantities to suit both large and small customers. (Hampshire Telegraph, October 14, 1865.)*

Langstone's forgotten Malthouse

From documented evidence there only appears to have been one malthouse at Langstone – this on the site of what is now the Ship Inn. In 1664, the inventory of Ann Bayly of Langstone included: a cottage with chamber, parlour, hall, chamber over parlour, kitchen, milk-house, malthouse and stable. This being the first mention of malting at Langstone. In 1759, a document relates to a bond of indemnity between William Tupper of Langstone, yeoman and Richard Andrews of Havant, merchant. It is a rental agreement for a malthouse and storehouse at Langstone.

An engraving of Langstone Harbour, dated 1774, appears to show a malthouse, on the site of the Ship Inn. In March 1830, the materials of a malthouse, lately dismantled, were advertised for sale in the *Hampshire Telegraph*. The sales particulars advertised the sale on the premises on March 19, 1830:

> *The materials of a malthouse, lately taken down and which will be sold in suitable lots for the accommodation of purchasers, consisting of about 12,000 plain hip and ridge tiles, 25,000 good bricks, excellent cube oak beams, joists, plates, principal and other rafters, king posts, doors and frames window cases and shutters, lead and other iron work and other effects.*

This it would appear relates to the malthouse in the 1774 engraving. On March 31, 1858 *The Times* advertised for auction on June 1, 1858 two lots:

Lot 1, Langstone Mill – The mill with farm consisting of 52 acres of really first rate arable and pasture land, with the farmhouse and buildings, which were burnt down, but will be re-erected during the present summer. On lease to J. B. Clarke.

Lot 2. An excellent malting house, very large and well built, and well situate for trade, and a brick and tiled cottage and garden, the whole containing 1r. 23p. situate near the Hayling Bridge. The malthouse is in hand and the cottage let.

It is unclear if this malthouse was related to the earlier one that had been dismantled prior to the sale in 1830. It may have been the case that the malthouse was rebuilt on the same site. The milling and malting business prior to the sale had for many years been carried on by Langstone millers, maltsters, salt merchants and farmers Joseph and Charles Lane until the mill and malthouse were acquired at this sale by John Bridger Clarke. It would appear that sometime after this the malting business ceased and soon after the Ship Inn opened on the site.

Notes

1. A directory of Havant for 1844 records five beer retailers in South Street for that year. It is unclear where exactly they were situated.
2. Mary Tawke, née Dellarose married Jeremiah Tawke, Havant May 21, 1678. Jeremiah Tawke was probably descended from John Tawke (d.1524), Lord of the Manor of Hall Place. It is probable that the site close to Homewell belonged to the manor of Hall Place.
3. See Indenture May 24, 1831.
4. Joseph Lush, married Mary Elizabeth Lawrence, December 1823 and died in Fordingbridge 1838. His son, Joseph Lush (1825–1904), born Ryde, was a successful brewer in Portsmouth from 1848. Lush & Co. brewed at the St George's Brewery in Portsea from 1859. He was the sole proprietor until 1877 when it

became Lush & Co. The company, along with 44 tied houses was taken over by Portsmouth United Brewery in 1910 when brewing ceased but malting carried on until 1941.

5. It is believed an extra £800 was paid to clear existing mortgages. William Besant (1800–79), Portsmouth merchant. His third son was the author Sir Walter Besant (1836–1901)

6. *Hampshire Telegraph*, August 5, 1839.

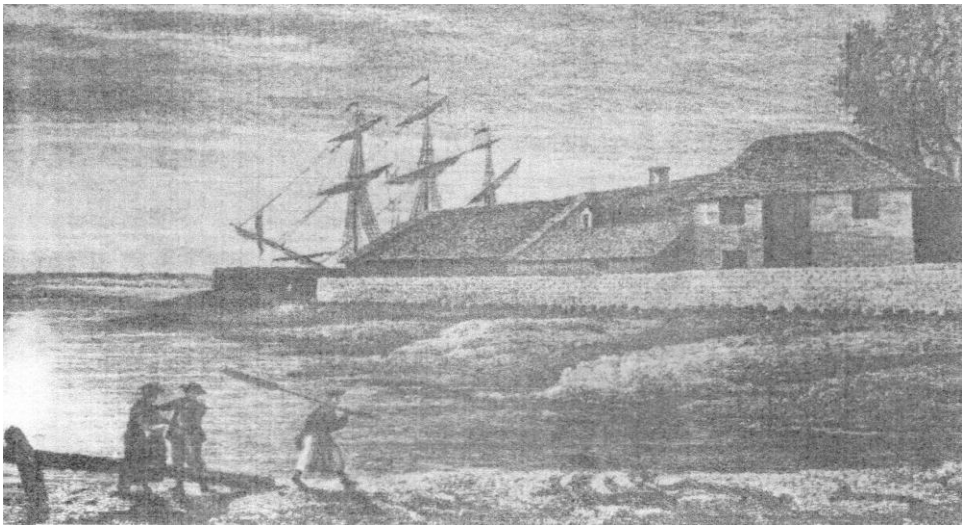
7. In 1702 James Batt left malt of the value of £50 in his will.

8. Assignment of Leasehold Hereditaments at Havant, September 30, 1811.

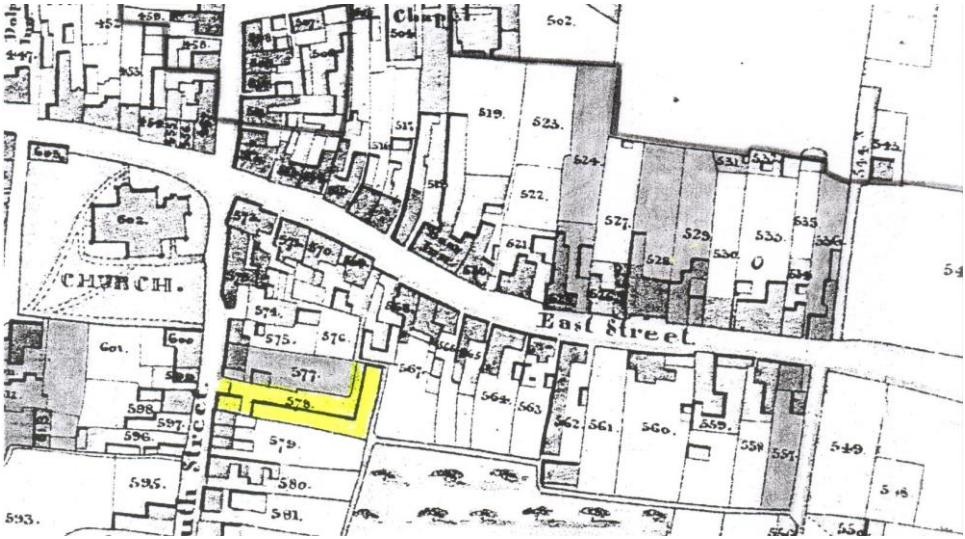
9. This loan, dated April 25, 1840, was in conjunction with William Kind, maltster of Havant. (William Kind, maltster of Havant died January 1841 *'died suddenly of apoplexy as he was sitting by his fire' (Hampshire Telegraph).* Eleanor Kelsall died in 1863 and the debt of £450 was transferred to her brothers William & Thomas Kelsall, solicitors of Fareham.

10. George Stallard, Carpenter & Builder, a member of the Stallard family of parchment makers of Havant.

11. By indenture dated the 13th day of September 1900 and made between George Stallard of the first part and the Havant Brewery Company of the other part the premises therein described and known as the Fountain Inn were conveyed to the said company. September 14, 1900 (Havant Borough Council).



A view of Langstone Harbour, 1774. *Painted after Nature* by William Bellers for the Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester



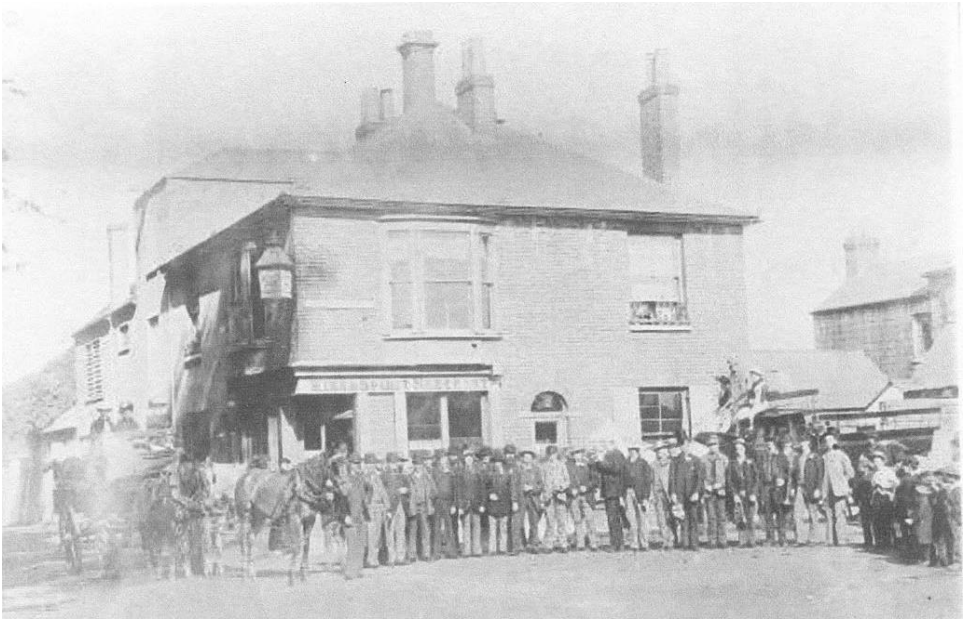
Tithe Map of 1842 showing the South Street Brewery site of Samuel Gloyne & Sons

John Bridger Clarke

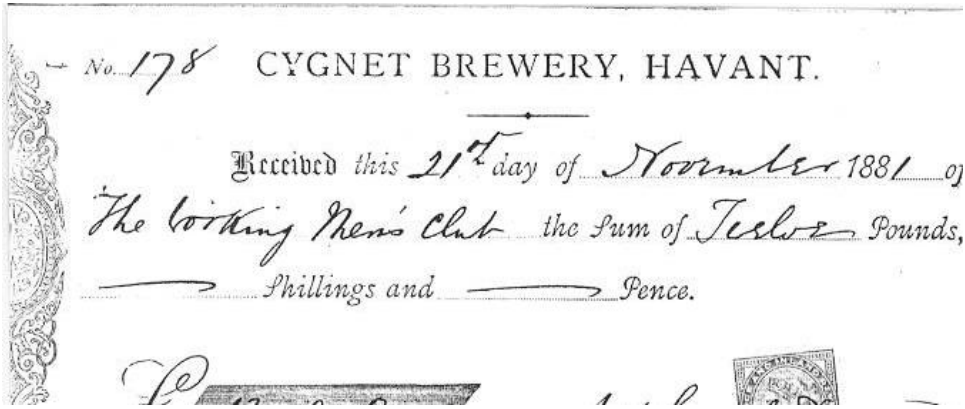
Samuel Clarke

Delivery to the Yew Tree Inn, Hayling Island circa 1910

The Fountain Inn, West Street on right of picture circa 1910.



The Prince of Wales public house, West Street *c.*1884. The Cygnet Brewery building can be seen to the left



No. 178 CYGNET BREWERY, HAVANT.

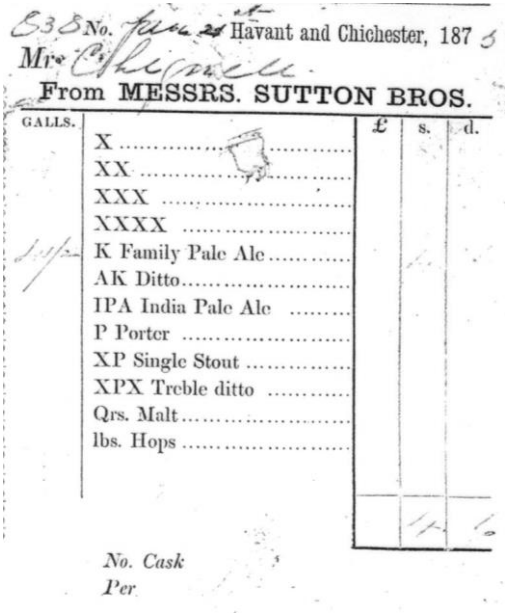
Received this 21st day of November 1881 of

The Working Men's Club the Sum of Twelve Pounds,

Shillings and Pence.

Bill of Sale, Cygnet Brewery, 1881

La Bonne Baguette, West Street. This was formerly the entrance to the Four Quarter Brewery in West Street



No. Havant and Chichester, 187

From MESSRS. SUTTON BROS.

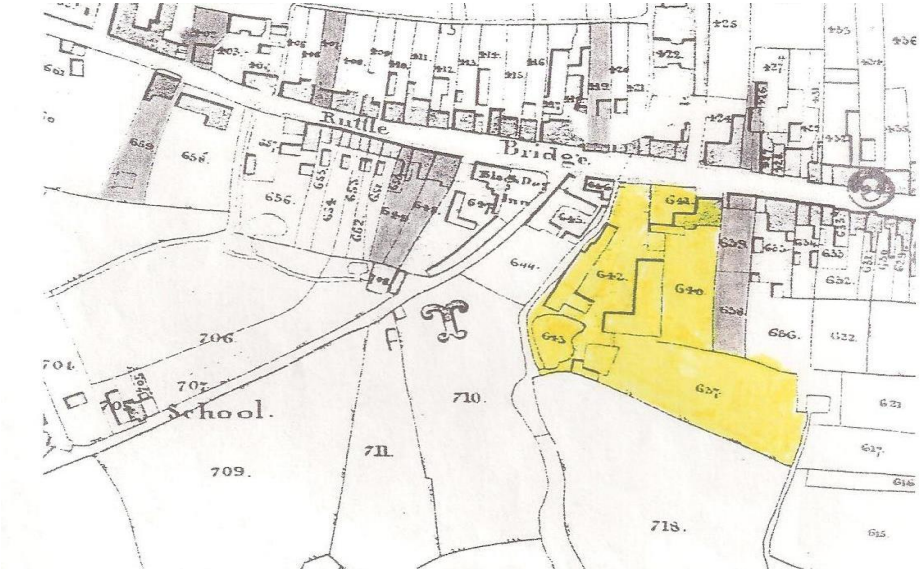
GALLS.		£	s.	d.
	X			
	XX			
	XXX			
	XXXX			
	K Family Pale Ale			
	AK Ditto			
	IPA India Pale Ale			
	P Porter			
	XP Single Stout			
	XPX Treble ditto			
	Qrs. Malt			
	lbs. Hops			

No. Cask

Per

Bill from the Sutton Bros Brewery, West Street, Havant, November 1875

A small brewery was set up in Brockhampton Lane but closed in 2016



Hammond's Brewery, West Street, close to the junction with Brockhampton Lane

Ordnance Survey Map of 1873 showing the Homewell Brewery

Samuel Gloyne's house, The Vines, also later the home of Samuel Clarke

The West Street malthouse and brewhouse of Samuel Gloyne. Latterly this was Dittman and Malpas, now Milestone Point. Opposite is Samuel's house, The Vines.

Homewell House 2007